

C.A.

Distinguishing the water of crystallization from that chemically bound in some organic compounds. Hlahoslav Stehlik and Nada Lihková (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 129-31 (1950).—By the osmometric method with a rush membrane, 2HO groups in 1 mol. of caffeine, theophylline, succinimide, parabanic acid, and betaine have been found, but not in the mol. of dimethylhydantoin. Jan Micks

LISKOVA, N.

KUBIS, J.; LISKOVA, N.

Colorimetric determination of barbiturates. Cas. lek. cesk. 93
no.22-23:602-606 4 June 54.

1. Z ustavu pre lekarsku chemiu SU v Bratislave. Prednosta doc.
Dr J. Kubis.

(BARBITURATES, determination,
colorimetry)
(COLORIMETRY,
of barbiturates)

KUBIS, J.; LISKOVA, N.

Preparation of α,β,β -trichloro-ethyl-d-glucuronic acid (urochloralic acid). Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.9:529-537 1955.

1. Z Ustavu pre lekarsku chemiu LFUK v Bratislave, predn. doc.
dr. J. Kubis.

(ACIDS,

urochloralic acid, prep.)

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-17
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75797
AUTHOR	: Dusinsky, G. and Liskova, O.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Volumetric Determination of N-alkylomino Derivatives of Phenothiazine	
ORIG. PUB.	: Chem Zvesti, 12, No 4, 213-220 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: The authors have investigated conditions for the oxidimetric titration of the principal N-alkylomino derivatives of phenothiazine, chlorpromazine, diparcol, and 'fenergan.' It has been established that at equivalent acidities the titration with solutions of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ or KBrO_3 (in the presence of KBr) gives the red semiquinoid free radical of the phenothiazine derivative, which loses an additional electron and becomes colorless. This permits the determination of the above-enumerated	

CARD: 1/2

221

CARD: 2/2

LISKOVA, Vilma, MUDr

Another pleasant experience. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.11:253-
254 5 June 54.

1. Zavodni lekarska zavodu Tepna v Nachode.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
in Czech.)

LISKOVEC, Ladislav, dr., ing.

Effect of the supporting walls of a grate placed at a hydraulically-shaped inlet on the capacity of a supplying pipe. Vodoprivreda Jug 2 no.7/8:266 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Institut za hydraulicka istrazivanja, Prag-Podbaba [Prague]
(Dams) (Water pipes) (Hydraulics) (Water)

SIVORINOVSKIY, B.; LISKOVETS, A.

Piecework wages in construction. Sots. trud 8 no.1:106-110
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Starshiy inzhener normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii
domostroitel'nogo kombinata No.1 Glavnogo upravleniya po
zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v g. Moskve
(for Sivorinovskiy). 2. Starshiy inzhener po trudu i
zarabotnoy plate tresta Beltransstroy (for Liskovets).
(Wages—Construction industry)

GRAFOV, L.Ye., *gotnyy inzh.*; CORBUSHIN, V.I., V.I.; ZARANKIN, N.Ye.;
DUDNIK, G.N.; BARONSKIY, I.V.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, V.Ya. [deceased];
LINDENAU, N.I.; BIRYUKOV, R.A.; LISKOVETS, A.R.; MURAV'YEV,
V.P.; FESUN, V.A.; BERYUGIN, V.A.; BEREZNYAK, M.M.; VASIL'YEV,
Ye.I.; KOLLODIY, K.K.; IL'CHENKO, D.F.; YALEVSKIY, D.B.;
GERASIMOV, V.P.; IVANOV, V.V.; GAVRILOV, G.V.; SUROVA, V.A., red.
izd-va; OSVAL'D, E.Ya., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.
red.

[Development and improvement in the technology of coal production]
Razvitie i sovershenstvovanie tekhniki dobychi uгля. Moskva, Gos-
gortekhzdat, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kuznets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

LISKOVETS, B. A.

Suits arising from agreements concerning railroad and water transportation. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1949. 111 p.

LISKOVETS, BORIS ABRAMOVICH

2/5
722.2
.L7

Dogovor kontraktatsii sel'skokhozyaystvennoy produktsii (Agreement for the contracting of agricultural products, by) B. A. Liskovets (1)
G. N. Polyanskaya. Moskva, Gosyurizdat, 1955.
109 p.
At head of title: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Yuridicheskikh Nauk.
Bibliographical footnotes.

NOVITSKIY, Ivan Borisovich; GRABE, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; ~~LISKOVETS, B.A.~~

[Government control of commerce between city and county] Pravovoe
regulirovanie tovaroobrota mezhdu gorodom i derevnei. Moskva, Gos-
iurizdat, 1956. 270 p. (MLBA 9:12)
(Commerce)

LISKOVTIS, Boris Abramovich; RUDENKO, Ivan Romanovich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda; ZHARIKOV, Yu.G., red.; SHCHEDRINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Collective farm under new conditions; work practices of the Stalin Collective Farm in Shebekino District, Belgorod Province] Kolkhoz v novykh usloviakh; iz opyta kolkhoza imeni Stalina Shebekinskogo raiona Belgorodskoi oblasti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1959. 62 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Stalina Shebekinskogo rayona Belgorodskoy oblasti. (for Rudenko).
(Shebekino District--Collective farms)

MISYUK, N.S.; LEPESHINSKIY, N.A.; LISKOVETS, O.A.; MASTYKIN, A.S.

Experience in the diagnosis of brain tumors with the aid of
a "Ural-1" universal computer. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.3:
453-458 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Misyuk) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i vychislitel'nyy
tsentr (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent P.M. Chegolin) Belorusskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.I. Lenina.

KRYLOV, V.I.; LISKOVETS, O.A.

Estimating the error of the straight line method in solving
Goursat's problem. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.8:505-509 Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Belcrusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042723

S/0250/64/008/006/0353/0356

AUTHOR: Kry*lov, V. I., Liskovets, O. A.

TITLE: The method of "directions" for non-stationary mixed problems and the evaluation of the mean square error

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady*, v. 8, no. 6, 1964, 353-356

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, algorithm, iteration, boundary problem, boundary value problem, elliptic equation, least square method, mean square error, non-stationary mixed problem, directions method

ABSTRACT: The article examines an algorithm for computing approximate solutions to non-stationary boundary value problems of the form

$$\partial^k u(x, t) / \partial t^k = L(u) + f(x, t) \quad (x \in V, 0 < t < T),$$

$$\partial^k u(x, 0) / \partial t^k = \Phi_k(x) \quad (x \in \bar{V}, 0 < k \leq k-1),$$

$$D(u)|_\Gamma = \psi(\Gamma, t) \quad (0 < t < T),$$

(1)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042723

where $k \geq 1$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$; V is a region of the space of the variable, with boundary Γ ; and $L(u)$ and $D(u)$ are linear operators in the space of the variable, with $L(u)$ an elliptic of the second order. The basic idea of the method is to replace the derivative with respect to t by a sequence of many discrete points. With one variable space, the method is a "transverse" variant of the method of "directions," analogous to the method of Rota. The author also derives an a priori estimate of the mean square error incurred when using one iteration of the method. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LISKOVETS, O.A. (Minsk)

Straight line method for one-dimensional nonstationary mixed problems and estimation of the mean square error. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 5 no.2:360-363 Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

LISKOVETS, O.A.

Method of straight lines (review of papers). Dif. urav.

1 no. 12:1662-1678 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut matematiki AN BSSR. Submitted May 27, 1965.

ACC NR: AR6035566 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/009/B114/B114

AUTHOR: Liskovets, O. A.

TITLE: Application of the method of straight lines for an approximate solution of nonstationary problems of mathematical physics and a priori estimates of errors

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 9B599

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Resp. konferentsii matematikov Belorussii, 1964. Minsk, Vyssh. shkola, 1965, 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: mathematic physics, approximation, boundary value problem, nonstationary problem, *ERROR MEASUREMENT*

ABSTRACT: A method is applied for solving partial differential equations with two independent variables. By substituting the derivatives along any direction with difference ratios on the nets of straight lines the initial problem is reduced to a problem for ordinary differential equations. "Transverse" $(p + 1)$ level schemes are constructed which do not require an approximation of boundary conditions. The Goursat-Darboux problem is studied as an example of a boundary-value problem; the first boundary-value problem for the parabolic equation is solved as an

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UDC: 518:517.944/.947

ACC NR: AR6035566

example of a mixed boundary-value problem. Error estimates are obtained. It is noted that very rigid convergence conditions restrict the selection of converging schemes. There is a bibliography of 5 titles. I. Shelikhov. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 12/

LISKOVETS, S.A.; SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; GLUKHOVETSKIY, A.O.; SEMIBRATOV, V.N.,
otv.red.; PEVZNER, A.S., zav.red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Uniform time and pay standards for construction, assembly, and
repair operations in 1960] Edinye normy i rastsenki na stroi-
tel'nye, montazhnye i remontno-stroitel'nye raboty, 1960 g.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam.
Sbornik 16. [Laying railroad tracks] Ukladka verkhnego stroeniia
zheleznodorozhnykh putei. No.1. [Broad-gauge track] Puti shirokoi
kolei. 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Tsentral'noye normativno-issledovatel'skoye
byuro "Orgtransstroy" Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva
(for Savel'yev, Glukhovetskiy).
(Wages) (Railroads--Track)

GORN, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, inzh.; LISKOVETS, Simon Abramovich, inzh.;
CHERNYAK, Solomon Natanovich, inzh.; SHAPIRO, Iosif Abramovich,
inzh.; PONOMARENKO, S.A., red.; BOEROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Experience in the demonstrative building of railroads] Opyt pokazatel'nogo stroitel'stva zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob'edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1960. 143 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Railroads--Construction)

LISKOVETS, S.A., inzh.; GORN, A.G., inzh.

Track-laying crews work in the communist way. Transp. stroi.
12 no.5:9-11 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Siberia--Railroads--Construction)

LISKOVETS, S.A., inzh.; KANEVSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Construction of the Abakan - Tayshet line. Transp.stroi. 12
no.10:6-10 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Railroads--Construction)

KOPYLOV, S.Ye.; LISKOVETS, S.A.; STRIZHKOV, N.S.

At the construction site of the Abakan-Tayshet line. Trans. Stroi.
13 no.12:6-9 D'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog upravleniya stroitel'stva Abakanstroypu't'
(for Kopylov). 2. Starpshiy inzh. Orgtransstroya (for Liskovets).
3. Nachal'nik Abakanskoy NIS (for Strizhkov).

LISKOVETS, S.A., inzh.

Excavator teams broaden their horizons. Transp. stroi.
11 no.5:5-6 My '6. (MIRA 14:6)
(Excavation)

KOPYLOV, S.Ye.; LISKOVETS, S.A.; STRIZHKOV, N.S.; TSYPLENKOV, V.D.

Stabilizing embankments by seeding them with grass after the
laying of the track. Transp. stroi. 15 no.6:4-7 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog upravleniya stroitel'stva "Abakanstroyput'"
(for Kopylov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela puti Tsentral'-
nogo instituta normativnykh issledovaniy i nauchno-tekhnicheskoy
informatsii v transportnom stroitel'stve (for Liskovets).
3. Nachal'nik Abakanskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii
(for Strizhkov). 4. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika
Pechorskoy normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii (for Tsyplenkov).

ULANTSEV, I.D., inzh.; LISKOVETS, S.A., inzh.; PODOL'NIK, Z.Ya., inzh.;
ROKKO, M.A., inzh.

Norms for ballast volume in the construction of wide-gauge
railroad tracks. Transp. stroi. 15 no.9:9-10 S '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut normativnykh issledovaniy i nauchno-
tekhnicheskoy informatsii v transportnom stroitel'stve
(for Ulantsev, Liskovets, Podol'nik). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva Gosstroya SSSR (for Rokko).

LISKOVETS, V.A.; FEYNBERG, V.Z.

Permutability of mappings. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.6:366-369 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I. Krylovym.

LISKOVICH, A.L.; FRIDMAN, Sh.D.

Using aerial gamma-ray survey data for geological mapping.
Sov.geol. 1 no.11:3-15 N '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nard SSSR.
(Geology--Maps)

LISKOVICH, V.

Competition in air defense organizations. Voen. znan. 35 no.5:28
Mey '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Starshiy instruktor komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya
armii, aviatsii i flotu Bashkirskoy ASSR.
(Air defenses)

L 44233-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/ENF(k) 10/10/66 30/66

ACC NR: AR6020940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/002/G039/G039

AUTHOR: Meyerson, G. A.; Amosov, V. A.; Liskovich, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Universal laboratory set for investigating processes of high-temperature sintering of refractory metals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurg. Abs. 20283

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 45, 1965, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, high temperature sintering, refractory metal

ABSTRACT: A laboratory set is described for sintering refractory metals and their alloys in various gaseous media and in vacuo. The set is part of the production equipment for high-temperature sintering and (welding) of refractory metals and permits the use of both direct and indirect heating of rods. V. Pryanikova. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1 MT

UDC: 621.726.002.5

L 46720-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GU

ACC NR: AT6021544

SOURCE CODE: UR/3124/65/011/000/0133/0138

AUTHOR: Litovchenko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the critical magnetic field for cylindrical superconductors

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet družby narodov. Trudy, v. 11, 1965. Fizika, no. 1, 133-138

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, second order phase transition, critical magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The author determines the critical magnetic field and its dependence on the radius, of both thin and bulky cylindrical superconductors, in the case of second-order phase transition. The Ginzburg-Landau theory is used and the derivations are confined to superconductors for which the parameter κ (defined by V. L. Ginzburg, ZhETF v. 34, 113, 1958) exceeds $1/\sqrt{2}$. In the case of a bulky superconductor the results agree with those obtained by A. A. Abrikosov (DAN SSSR v. 86, 489, 1952). Corrections of order κ^2 are determined for thin superconductors. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 fv

LISKOVETS, V.B.

"City polyclinic (its work organization)" by S.IA. Freidlin.

Reviewed by V.B.Liskovets. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.6:90-91 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(MEDICAL CARE)

(FREIDLIN, S.IA.)

L 45739-65 EEC(b)-2/EWA(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) PI-4 IJP(c)
GG/IS/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5009627

UR/0000/64/000/000/007 110075

AUTHOR: Vaydanych, V. I. (Vaydanich, V. I.); Iyskovych, O. B. (Iiskovich, A. E.);
Belikovych, B. O. (Belikovich, B. A.)

TITLE: Investigation of the dependence of microhardness on the load in sodium and cesium iodide single crystals

SOURCE: Lvov. Universytet. Pytannya fizyky tverdogo tila (Problems in solid state physics). Lvov, Vyd-vo L'viv. univ., 1964, 73-75

TOPIC TAGS: sodium iodide, cesium iodide, single crystal, thallium activation, microhardness, load dependence, concentration dependence

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the influence of activators on the microhardness of sodium and cesium iodide crystals. The single crystals were grown by the Kirpichovskiy method, and tests were made of the microhardness of the crystals. The results of the tests are presented in the form of a table. The crystals were grown with concentrations of thallium in the range of 0.6 to 1.6 wt.%, corresponding to a molar ratio of thallium to sodium iodide of 0.001 to 0.002. The crystals were grown with concentrations of thallium in the range of 0.6 to 1.6 wt.%, corresponding to a molar ratio of thallium to sodium iodide of 0.001 to 0.002. The crystals were grown with concentrations of thallium in the range of 0.6 to 1.6 wt.%, corresponding to a molar ratio of thallium to sodium iodide of 0.001 to 0.002.

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009627

ness was measured with PMT-3 instrument. The results have shown that single crystals of NaI and CsI activated with thallium have a slightly higher microhardness than the unactivated crystals. In addition, the microhardness depends on the concentration of the activator. The microhardness of the crystals increases with the concentration of the activator. The dependence of the microhardness with load is illustrated in fig. 1 of the enclosure. When the molar ratio of OH⁻ to NaI increased from 1.19×10^{-7} to 4.6×10^{-3} , the microhardness (in g/mm²) increased from 11.0 to 13.45. In the case of CsI, the microhardness increased from 11.0 to 13.45. For a content of 1% by weight of TlI was 16 g/mm². Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, GP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

LISKOVSKIY, N.G.; MEZHUYEV, V.I.; KOSOLAPOV, V.M.; ANDRYUSHCHENKO, I.A.

Using the DKST-2000 lamps in Krivoy Rog Basin open-pit
mines. Gor. zhur. no.9:65-66 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva
(for Liskovskiy, Mezhuiev). 2. Rudnik Yuzhnogo gornobogati-
tel'nogo kombinata (for Kosolapov, Andryushchenko).

KACZMAREK, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; LISKOWACKA, Anna, mgr inz.

Preparation of sodium sulfide from sodium amalgam. Chemik
16 [i.e. 17] no. 4:130-133 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Gliwice.

KACZMAREK, Tadeusz, mgr inz.; LISKOWACKI, Jaroslaw, mgr inz.

New Method of obtaining chlorine. Chemik 16 no.10:293-296 0
'63.

1. Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej, Gliwice.

Lisowska. I.
BARANOWSKI, Tadeusz; LISOWSKA, Elwira; ROMANOWSKA, E.

Studies on M and N group antigens. I. Attempts of isolation of group antigens M and N from red cells. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 4: 45-52 1956.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej PAN we Wrocławiu (Dyrektor; prof. dr St. Slopek) Dział Biochemii (Kierownik: prof. dr T. Baranowski).

(ANTIGENS

M & N group antigens, determ. of cond. for isolation from red cells)

(ERYTHROCYTES

isolation of M & N group antigens, determ. of cond. for isolation)

L. I. SŁOWSKA, ELWIRA

BARANOWSKI, Tadeusz; ~~LIS~~^{SŁOWSKA}, Elwira; ROMANOWSKA, Elżbieta

Studies on M and N group antigens. II. Conversion of group characteristic M or N in MN in vitro. Arch. immün. ter. dosw. 4:53-56 1956.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej PAN we Wrocławiu
(Dyrektor: prof. dr St. Słopek) Dział Biochemii (Kierownik: prof.
dr T. Baranowski).

(ANTIGENS

M. & N group antigen characteristic, conversion into MN
in vitro)

LISKUN, I.G.; DEVIATKIN, Ye.V.

Primary dolomites from the continental Neogene sediments of the Chuya
trough in the Gornyy Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:359-362 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.N.
Nalivkinym.

LISKUN, I.G.

Composition and conditions in the formation of sediments of the Bash-
kausskaya series in the Kubadru Valley. Trudy Kom. chetv.per. 22:76-
87 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LISKUN, I.G.; MASLOVA, V.P.

Recent fresh water verticillate Siphonaeae from the Quaternary
sediments of the Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1368-1370
Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.L. Yanshinym.

LISKUTIN, J.

Epidemiology in the Czechoslovak Army after World War II. Voj.
zdrav.listy 19 no.1-2:1-9 Ja-F '50. (CJML 19:2)

LISKUTIN, J.

Clinical symptomatology in typhoid fever. Voj.sdrav.listy 19 no.1-2:
26-30 Ja-F '50. (GIML 19:2)

LISKUTIN, J.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Epidemiology of venereal diseases. Voj. zdrav. listy 20 no.2:78-82
Mar-Apr 1951. (CJML 20:11)

LISKUTIN, JOSEF.

KOZLOV, P.M.; LISKUTIN, Josef, MUDr, plk. doc. [translator]; LAKOSIL, J.
MUDr kpt. [translator]

Health statistics. Voj. zdrav. knihovna Vol. 14:1-129 1954.

(VITAL STATISTICS

in Russia)

(PUBLIC HEALTH, statistics
Russia)

GROZA, Emilia; LISMAN, M^{ai}

Efficient forms and means in the work of spreading of scientific knowledges. Munca sindic 6 no.17 49-51 N '62.

L 8552-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR5016779

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/007/B101/B102

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz'. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 7B704

AUTHOR: Lisnenko, Yu. P.

TITLE: Factory tuning of concentrated-selection filters 25

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-t aviats. priborostr., vyp. 43, 1964, 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: electric filter, electric filter tuning

TRANSLATION: A method of factory tuning of individual concentrated selection filters is proposed and substantiated. The quality control of circuit coils is performed jointly with the filter tuning. Under factory conditions, a sampling control is possible before the circuit capacitors are unsoldered. The filter is tuned at three points of its working range with an accuracy which is determined by the alignment of the first two circuits at side frequencies. The last circuit is aligned at IF. Assembled with the receiver, the last filter circuit is finally tuned at 465 kc. Bib 1, figs 4.

SUB CODE: 09

jw

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.372.54

ACC NR: AP7001388

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0058/0059

INVENTOR: Lisnenko, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for automatic tuning of electric circuits according to the frequency characteristic. Class 21, No. 187849

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: automatic tuning, frequency characteristic, electronic amplifier, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for automatic tuning of electric circuits according to the frequency characteristic, containing a scanning frequency oscillator connected to the tuned and reference circuits. The circuit outputs are connected through amplitude detectors to the inputs of a differential amplifier and to a calculating device consisting of a resolving circuit, converter circuits, amplitude detectors, inverters, and a summing device connected to the inverters by a commutator. To increase the accuracy of automatic tuning, the summator output of the calculating device and the output of the differential amplifier are connected to the inputs of a multiplier-integrating device whose output is connected through a mean value detector and a commutator to the follower leads of each controllable element of the tuned circuit.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 040ct65

Card 1 / 1

UDC: 621.317.7.621.396.66.08

ULASIK, V.L., dots.; LISNEVSKAYA, L.V., inzh.

Effect of the distorted form of the readings of electrodynamic
voltmeters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.7:40-45 J1 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskoy institut.
(Voltmeter)

LERNER, Kh.S.; ROMANYUK, R.S.; LISNEVSKAYA, T.I.; FOYCEL', G.A.

Use of A.N.Filatov's serum in diseases of the nervous system. Trudy
Kiev. nauch.-issl. inst. perel. krovi i neotlozh. khir. 3:27-29 '61.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Odesskaya oblastnaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi i kafedra nervnykh
bolezney Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LISNEVSKI, A. E.

A guide for an operator of mine ventilation equipment. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1949. 51 p. (50-15559)

TN303.L5

1. LISNEVSKIY, N.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Forestry Schools and Education
7. Following the example of the Kozachanskoe Forest Administration. Les i step' 4 no.12
1962

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

1. LISNEVSKIY, N.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Forests and Forestry
7. Excursion to a progressive forestry administration, Les.khoz. 6 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

LISNEVSKIY, V. L.

✓ AC Extra-root phosphate fertilization of cotton plants. P. I. Uchevatkin, A. A. Borodulina, V. I. Dulova, N. V. Vostrikova, and V. L. Lisnevskiy. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1953, No. 5, 8-15 (in Russian); *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 3336. — $KH_2P^{32}O_4$ and P^{32} -labeled superphosphate solns. and powders were used. One leaf of exptl. cotton plants was moistened by solns. of the P^{32} compd. One leaf immediately below and 4 above and the entire plant were tested each for the presence of P^{32} compds. by the use of a radio counter. Radioactivity counts indicated that rapid absorption of the labeled compds. occurred in the treated leaf; it was then transported throughout the plant, including the buds, flowers, and seed pods. The penetration of P^{32} compds. is at a higher rate into the seed pods of the uppermost cones and persists through the maturing period of the seed pod. Dusting expts. gave similar results but generally on a lower level of absorption. In both types of leaf treatment the presence of P^{32} compds. becomes manifest in other parts of the plant the day following the application. Evidence was elicited of the accumulation of labeled P compds. in the plants as treatment is continued. Phosphate P is assimilated by the cotton plant more effectively than superphosphate P. The coeff. of extra-root applied P assimilation is on the av. 40% times as great as via the root absorption. B. S. Levine

PANCHENKO, Nikolay Filippovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; LISNICHYI, K.L.,
[Lisnychyi, K.L.], dots., otv. red.; SKRIPNIK, V.T., [Skrypnyk,
V.T.], red.; MATVIICHUK, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Expanded reproduction on collective farms] Rozshirenne vidtvo-
rennia v kolhospakh. Kyiv, 1961. 51 p. (Tovarystvo dlia po-
shyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi RSR. Ser.5,
no.20) (MIRA 14:12)

(Ukraine---Collective farms)

LISNIK, A.G. [Lisnyk, A.H.]; LITOVCHENKO, S.G. [Lytovchenko, S.H.]; URSUL, D.A.;
SAVCHENKO, N.A.

Effect of short-range order on electrical resistance of some binary
alloys [with summary in English]. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 3 no.4:521-527
J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN USSR.
(Alloys--Electric properties)

LISNIK, A. G.

24.2200
24.7500

37192
S/185/62/007/004/016/018
D407/D301

AUTHOR:

ШЕЧУК, А. Г.
~~Лисник, А. Г.~~

TITLE:

On the nature of magnetic anisotropy of
ferromagnetic films

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 4,
1962, 443-444

TEXT: The author shows that the magnetic anisotropy of
ferromagnetic films is related to the lattice defects (vacan-
cies, dislocations, etc.). This hypothesis is corroborated
by experimental facts. In order to ascertain the role of lat-
tice defects in magnetic anisotropy and to estimate the order
of magnitude of the energy of anisotropy, a very simple model
of a ferromagnetic substance with defects is considered. It
is assumed that each of the defects (their number per unit
volume being N) is characterized by the magnetization $I_n = 0$
and the dimensions $\delta \times \delta \times l$, where $l \gg \delta$. At the
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D407/D301

On the nature...

boundary defect-ferromagnet, the normal component of the magnetization vector undergoes a discontinuity; thereby, a magnetic field H is formed inside the defect. Formulas for I_n and the magnetic energy E_a show that the energy of each defect is distributed in such a way that the longitudinal axis of the defect is in the direction of the applied field. In the case of a permalloy film, $I = 10^3$ gauss, and the anisotropy constant $K = 3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ erg/cm}^3$, which is of the same order of magnitude as the experimental values. K increases with decreasing temperature of the base; this is explained by the increasing number of defects. The above hypothesis shows that magnetic anisotropy is the result of all the non-magnetic defects (vacancies, pores, dislocations, impurities), provided they are elongated. Each defect, irrespective of its nature, makes its own contribution to the energy of anisotropy. As the defects of various origins

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S/185/62/007/004/016/018
D407/D301

have a different mobility at a given temperature, the variations in K with time and temperature could be used to distinguish between the defects. The above property of ferromagnetic films manifests itself unambiguously at fairly low temperatures (below 300°C for permalloy). At higher temperatures, magnetic anisotropy may be the result of other processes, too, which take place in the films. There are 11 non-Soviet-bloc references. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Neel, C. R. Acad. Sci., 238, 305, 1954; J. Appl. Phys., 30, 355, 1959; R. D. Heidenreich, E. A. Nesbitt, R. D. Burbank, J. Appl. Phys., 30, 995, 1959; M. Prutton, E. M. Bradley, Proc. Phys. Soc., 75, 557, 1960; M. Takahashi, D. Watanabe, T. Kōno, S. Ogawa, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 15, 1351, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalofizyki AN URSR (Institute of Physics of Metals of the AS UkrRSR), Kyiv
SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961
Card 3/3

LISNYAK, D.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.N., inzh.; KUDRYASHOV, G.I., tekhnik

Mechanized transportation and placement of a concrete mixture at
the Mirgalimsay Mine workings. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.1:19-21
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Achisayskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat.

LISNYAK, G. YA.

Horse Breeding

How the hero of socialist labor, senior groom D. A. Derna, raises foals, Konevodstvo, 22,
No. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SOKOLOVSKIY, P. (Kuybyshev); TURCHAN, N. (Gorlovka); LISNYAK, N.;
GAL', I. (Lutsk)

Lectures on fire prevention. Pozh.delo 4 no.8:11 Ag '58.
(Fire prevention--Study and teaching) (MIRA 11:9)

BELIKOV, A.M.; LISNYAK, S.S.; MOROZOV, A.N.

Chromium spinelides and crystallochemical transformations during
hardening. Fiz. met. i metalloved., 13 no.5:774-776 My '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii g. Chelyabinska.
(Spinal group)
(Crystal lattices)

LISNYAK, S. S.

LISNYAK, S. S. - "The Kinetics of the Reduction of Iron Oxides with Solid Carbon."
Min Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov.
Sverdlovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical
Sciences)

So; Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

LISNYAK, S.S.

AUTHORS: Lisnyak, S. S., Tatiyevskaya, Ye. P. 20-4-35/51
Chufarov, G. I., Corresponding Member of the AN USSR.

TITLE: The Reduction of Higher Iron Oxides by Graphite and Charcoal With the Addition of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 (Vosstanovleniye vysshikh okislov zheleza grafitom i drevesnym uglem s dobavkami Na_2CO_3 i K_2CO_3).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 656-659 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of present investigation is the clearing of the kinetics and of the mechanism of the reaction mentioned in the title, since there are only few data about it in the papers published up to now. The experimental method is described. Figure 1 shows that the reduction of iron oxide by charcoal takes place with a considerable velocity already at 700° . At 750° the reduction took place quicker than in the case of use of graphite at 850° . The addition of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 accelerated the reduction by charcoal at 700° only to an unimportant extent. In the case of graphite the acceleration at 800° was greater. The reduction of the magnetic iron oxide began at 800° (figure 2), by graphite at 950° (figure 3). The addition of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 accelerated the reduction velocity of Fe_3O_4 by both coal species. This was the case with charcoal at 800° to an unimportant extent. The addition of the two carbonates at 850° accelerated the reaction to a great

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The Reduction of Higher Iron Oxides by Graphite and Charcoal With 20-4-35/51
the Addition of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 .

extent. In the case of graphite (figure 3) and at 900-1000° the acceleration was also greater. The addition of K_2CO_3 was in all cases more efficient than that of Na_2CO_3 . The reduction velocity by charcoal decreases in the course of the process. In the case of graphite a minimum occurs which corresponds to the begin of the reduction of $\text{FeO} \rightarrow \text{Fe}$. Furthermore the CO_2 -concentration in the gas-like reaction products is discussed. According to the present conception of the reduction mechanism of the iron oxides by carbon this process takes place by means of the developing carbon oxide: $\text{Fe}_x\text{O}_y + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{Fe}_x\text{O}_{y-1} + \text{CO}_2$, $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$. The acceleration of the reduction of the higher iron oxides is explained by the fact that in the case of using graphite the velocity of the carbon oxide formation is lower than in the case of charcoal. The reduction of Fe_3O_4 up to FeO at higher temperatures is explained by the fact that the gas necessary for it cannot be produced with a CO_2 content higher than 60 - 80%, in consequence of the temperature rise. The influence of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 can be connected 1) with the formation of surface compounds which facilitate the processes of the adsorption-chemical interaction, 2) with the penetration of atoms or ions of the alkali metals into the lattice of the oxide and the carbon. This leads to an increase of the

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The Reduction of Higher Iron Oxides by Graphite and Charcoal With 20-4-35/51
the Addition of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930120002-4"

reactivity and to a facilitation of the reconstruction of the crystallisation lattice in the oxide phase. Apparently this takes place by means of a previous decomposition of the addition in $\text{Me}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$ on the reaction surfaces of the oxide and the carbon. Therefore the acceleration increases with the temperature. Finally the composition of the gaseous products and their rôle in the single oxides is discussed. There are 3 figures, and 9 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Metallurgy of the Ural Branch AN USSR (Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

CHUFAROV, G.I.; TATIYEVSKAYA, Ye.P.; ZHURAVIEVA, M.G.; AVERBUKH, B.D.;
LISNYAK, S.S.; ANTONOV, V.E.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.N.; STAFEYIEVA, N.M.

Kinetics and mechanism of the reduction of metal oxides and chemical
compounds. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.2:9-40 '58.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Oxidation-reduction reaction) (Metallurgy)

VLASOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; LISNYAK, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Kinetics of iron oxide reduction by means of charcoal. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.7:45-52 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Iron oxides) (Oxidation-reduction reaction) (Charcoal)

VLASOV, V.G., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISNYAK, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Kinetics of Fe_3O_4 and FeO reduction by solid carbon. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
chern.met. no.9:45-50 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron oxides) (Reduction, Chemical) (Carbon)

5(4)

SOV/76-33-8-28/39

AUTHORS:

Lisnyak, S. S., Chufarov, G. I.
(MOSCOW)

TITLE:

Influence of the Additions of K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Al_2O_3 , and SiO_2 on the Kinetics of the Reduction of Magnetic Iron Oxide With Coal

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 8, pp 1840-1846 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been noted (Refs 1-4) that the rate of reduction of iron oxides depends on the type of coal used, as well as on the alkali and alkaline-earth additions in the layers. In the present case, the influence of K_2CO_3 (I) and Na_2CO_3 (II) additions (1% by weight) as well as Al_2O_3 (III) and SiO_2 (IV) (5% by weight) was investigated. Magnetite (V) was obtained by the oxidation of iron sponge with CO_2 at $800^\circ C$. The reducing agent was Acheson graphite (A) and charcoal (C) (birch charcoal). The studies were made in a unit (Fig 1) which permitted the analysis of the gaseous reaction products without interrupting the experiment. The reduction of (V) with (C) and the additions took place at $800-900^\circ$, while the experiments with (A) were carried out, in the main at $950-1050^\circ C$.

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SOV/76-33-8-28/39

Influence of the Additions of K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Al_2O_3 , and SiO_2 on the
Kinetics of the Reduction of Magnetic Iron Oxide With Coal

It was found that the reduction with (C) takes place at lower temperatures than it does with (A), which is explained by the faster formation of CO (by which the reduction is caused) in the former case. The additions of (I) and (II) accelerated the reduction, (II) having a stronger effect than (I). The accelerating effect of (I) and (II) is explained by the introduction of the potassium and/or sodium ions or atoms into the oxide lattice and the (C)-lattice (or (A)-lattice), by which the adsorption- and chemical-reaction processes are facilitated, and chemical surface compounds are formed as well. The addition of (III) or (IV) either did not influence the reduction process at all, or formed iron aluminates and/or silicates, and inhibited the process by reducing the CO formation. The results of the investigations suggest that the reduction of (V) with (C) in a vacuum takes place simultaneously in two reaction zones, while there is one reaction zone only in the case of (A). There are 4 figures and 14 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/76-33-8-28/39

Influence of the Additions of K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Al_2O_3 , and SiO_2 on the
Kinetics of the Reduction of Magnetic Iron Oxide With Coal

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR Institut metallurgii
Sverdlovsk
(Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of
Metallurgy Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

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5 (1,2)

AUTHORS:

Lisnyak, S. S., Chufarov, G. I.,
Corresponding Member AS USSR

SOV/20-126-4-39/62

TITLE:

On the Accelerating Effect of Potash Addition on Magnetite Reduction With Graphite (Ob uskoryayushchem vliyanii dobavki potasha na vosstanovleniye magnetita grafitom)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 831 - 833 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As is known 2 processes take place simultaneously in metal reductions by means of solid carbon: a) reduction of the oxides by means of gaseous CO and b) coal gasification by CO₂. Moreover, it is known that additions of alkali metal salts may accelerate the reduction both by gaseous (Refs 1-3) and by solid (Refs 4-6) reducing substances. They may also accelerate the mentioned gasification of the carbon (Refs 9,10). In this connection it must be determined whether the mentioned additions act on the two metal reduction reactions by solid carbon to the same degree or to different degrees. For the purpose of solving this problem the authors investigated the effects, brought about by the introduction of K₂CO₃ (2 wt %): first on oxide and

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On the Accelerating Effect of Potash Addition
on Magnetite Reduction With Graphite

SOV/20-126-4-39/62

then on graphite. Experiments without additions were carried out for the purpose of comparison. The initial materials as well as the methods are given in reference 6. As is shown by figure 1 the reduction rate in using graphite at 950° was the same, both, with addition or without. A potash-addition to the oxide, however, led to a considerable acceleration of the process at 950° as well as at 1000° . It may be seen from figures 2 and 3 that in the case of a previous roasting of graphite or of the oxide with potash at 1000° for 4 hours the introduction of the addition into the graphite did not change the rate of reduction: the potash-addition to Fe_3O_4 however, considerably accelerated this process. By means of special experiments it was found that if a mixture $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 2\% \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ is roasted at 900° in the vacuum for 2 hours 0.73% K_2O is obtained in the oxide. The CO_2 formed due to the decomposition of K_2CO_3 and part of the K_2O escape. In roasting $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 2\% \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ at 1000° for 4 hours 0.25% K_2O remain in the oxide. As is known

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On the Acceleration Effect of Potash Addition
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K_2O is very volatile. A part of its molecules is absorbed in the process of roasting and in the reduction on the reaction surface of the oxide being reduced. For this reason the concentration of the electronic and the hole gas in the crystals is changed (Ref 7). This brings about a change of the reactivity of the oxide. The result which seems to be in contrast with the data from publications (Refs 9-13), according to which the reducing power of graphite after the roasting with K_2CO_3 at 900-1000° is not changed, is due to different conditions of interaction of the authors compared with the papers mentioned. From the results the conclusion is drawn that the potash addition acts on the interaction of CO (the actually reducing substance) and not on the reaction of the gasification $C + CO_2 = 2 CO$. There are 3 figures and 13 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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On the Acceleration Effect of Potash Addition SOV/20-126-4-39/62
on Magnetite Reduction With Graphite

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy of the Urals Branch of the Academy
of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 4/4

LISNYAK, S.S.

Studying the reducibility of chromium ores. Stal' 20
no.8:698 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Chromium--Metallurgy)

S/137/62/000/003/056/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lisnyak, S. S., Yevseyev, N. F.

TITLE: Chromite reduction with solid carbon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 30208
("Sb. nauchno-tekhn. tr. N.-i. in-t metallurgii Chelyab. sovnarkhoza",
1961, no. 3, 12 - 20)

TEXT: The authors studied the reduction with graphite of concentrated Cr-ore of the Aktyubinsk deposit within a range of 1,050 - 1,350°C. It was established that at 1,050°C, Fe was noticeably reduced and Cr began to be reduced at a slow rate. At 1,350°C Cr and Fe are reduced by 95% within one hour and a half. At 1,250 and 1,350°C the rate of reduction with graphite and charcoal is equal. At 1,100 and 1,150°C the process with charcoal is more rapid than with graphite. A decrease in size of Cr-ore and graphite particles entails a higher reduction rate. There are 9 references.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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39268

S/126/62/013/005/024/031
E111/E435

24.7000

AUTHORS: Belikov, A.M., Lisnyak, S.S., Morozov, A.N.

TITLE: Chrome-spinellides and crystallochemical changes during their firing

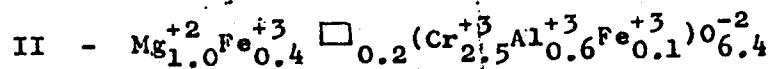
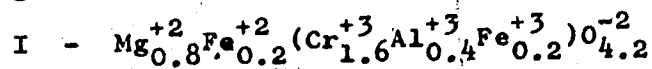
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.5, 1962, 774-776

TEXT: The structural peculiarities of natural chrome-spinellides with the general formula $(Mg,Fe)(Cr,Fe,Al)_2O_4$ have not been studied sufficiently. The authors have shown that there is a difference between the lattice spacing of the stoichiometric and the excess-oxygen chrome-spinellides, which cannot be explained by the difference in chemical composition. Using specially purified specimens, the authors studied the effect of heating in vacuum and in air on lattice spacing. They have tried to compare the heat-treatment-produced change in the spacing and the degree of inversion calculated from it for synthetic $Mg_{1-x}Fe_xCr_2O_4$ and $Mg(Cr_yFe_{2-y})O_4$ spinellides with the change in lattice spacing of the natural compound. The two types are
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Chrome-spinellides ...

S/126/62/013/005/024/031
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assigned the formulae



where $\square_{0.2}$ is the number of vacancies in the tetrahedral spaces in the spinel molecule which must be filled by cations. When type II are heated in vacuo, cations move into these vacancies from the octahedral pores: this and the change of Fe^{3+} into Fe^{2+} produces the increase in the lattice spacing. Since the stoichiometric type I is free from such vacancies, heating in vacuo has no effect. On heating in air, vacancies remain in both types. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

Chrome-spinellides ...

S/126/62/013/005/024/031
E111/E435

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii
g. Chelyabinsk (Scientific Research Institute of
Metallurgy, Chelyabinsk)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961 (initially)
October 31, 1961 (after revision)

f

Card 3/3

LISNYAK, S.S.; BELIKOV, A.M.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VSHIVKOVA, L.A.

Chromium spinelide behavior during heating in reducing and oxidizing gaseous media. Ogneupory 27 no.9:417-420 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii Chelyabinskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Spinel group) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

LISNYAK, S.S.; BELIKOV, A.M.; MOROZOV, A.N.

Kinetics and the mechanism of chromite reduction by solid
carbon. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:3-11
'61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Chromite)
(Chemistry, Metallurgic)

VLASOV, V.G.; LISNYAK, S.S.

Effect of briquetting on the kinetic characteristics of magnetite
reduction by graphite. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6
no.10:12-17 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

MOROZOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; LISNYAK, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BELIKOV, A.M.

Changes in the composition and structure of chromium ores
during their heating and reducing process. Stal' 23 no.2:137-139
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
metallurgii.

(Chromium ores)
(Iron-chromium alloys—Metallurgy)

LOPATUKHINA, A., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, I., inzh.; LISNYAK, T., inzh. (Moskva)

New method of lacquering. From. koop. 13 no. 4:13 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Metals--Finishing)

LISNYAK, V.S.

Special associated complexes. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1416-1418 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno
akademikom AN UkrSSR Yu.A. Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kyi, IU.O.].

SHIRSHOV, I.V., kand. ekon. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr., red.; LISNYAK, Ye.I., red.; SHEVCHUK, I.P., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; PROKOP'YEV, G.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; NIKIFOROV, A.V., nauchnyy sotr., red.; YUSIN, N.B., red.; MARKOVICH, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the economics of the agriculture of Moldavia]
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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5469

Soveschaniye po kriticheskim yavleniyam i flyuktuatsiyam v rastvorakh. Moscow, 1960.

Kriticheskiye yavleniya i flyuktuatsii v rastvorakh; trudy soveshchaniya, yanvar' 1960 g. (Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions; Transactions of the Conference, January 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 190 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonoosova. Khimicheskii fakul'tet.

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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

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COVERPAGE: The book contains 24 of the 26 reports read at the Conference on Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions organized by the Chemical Division of Moscow State University, January 26-28, 1960. The reports contain results of investigations carried out in recent years by Soviet physicists, chemists, and heat power engineers. The Organizing Committee of the Conference was composed of Professor Kh. I. Amirkhanov, A. Z. Golik, I. R. Krichevskiy (Chairman), V. K. Semenchenko, A. V. Storonkin, I. Z. Fisher, and M. I. Shakhparonov (Deputy Chairman). References accompany individual articles.

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